

Week-12-Coding: Attempt review | RECCIS

3–4 minutes

Status	Finished
Started	Monday, 13 January 2025, 4:48 PM
Completed	Monday, 13 January 2025, 6:04 PM
Duration	1 hour 15 mins

Question 1

Correct

Marked out of 1.00

Question text

You are a bank account hacker. Initially you have 1 rupee in your account, and you want exactly **N** rupees in your account. You wrote two hacks, first hack can multiply the amount of money you own by 10, while the second can multiply it by 20. These hacks can be used any number of time. Can you achieve the desired amount **N** using these hacks.

Constraints:

$$1 \leq T \leq 100$$

$$1 \leq N \leq 10^{12}$$

Input

The test case contains a single integer N.

Output

For each test case, print a single line containing the string "1" if you can make exactly N rupees or "0" otherwise.

SAMPLE INPUT

1

SAMPLE OUTPUT

1

SAMPLE INPUT

2

SAMPLE OUTPUT

0

Answer:(penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1  /*
2   * Complete the 'myFunc' function below.
3   *
4   * The function is expected to return an INTEGER.
5   * The function accepts INTEGER n as parameter.
6   */
7
8  int myFunc(int n)
9  {
10     if(n%10==0 || n%20==0 || n==1)
11         return 1;
12
13     else
14         return 0;
15 }
16
```

Feedback

	Test	Expected	Got	
	printf("%d", myFunc(1))	1	1	

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printf("%d", myFunc(2))	0	0	
printf("%d", myFunc(10))	1	1	
printf("%d", myFunc(25))	0	0	
printf("%d", myFunc(200))	1	1	

Passed all tests!

Question 2

Correct

Marked out of 1.00

Question text

Find the number of ways that a given integer, ***X***, can be expressed as the sum of the ***Nth*** powers of unique, natural numbers.

For example, if ***X* = 13** and ***N* = 2**, we have to find all combinations of unique squares adding up to **13**. The only solution is $2^2 + 3^2$.

Function Description

Complete the powerSum function in the editor below. It should return an integer that represents the number of possible combinations. powerSum has the following parameter(s):

X: the integer to sum to

N: the integer power to raise numbers to

Input Format

The first line contains an integer ***X***.

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The second line
integer N .

contains an

Constraints

$$1 \leq X \leq 1000$$

$$2 \leq N \leq 10$$

Output Format

Output a single integer, the number of possible combinations
calculated.

Sample Input 0

10

2

Sample Output 0

1

Explanation 0

If $X = 10$ and $N = 2$, we need to find the number of ways that 10 can
be represented as the sum of squares of unique numbers.

$$10 = 1^2 + 3^2$$

This is the only way in which 10 can be expressed as the sum of
unique squares.

Sample Input 1

100

2

Sample Output 1

3

Explanation 1

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$$100 = (10^2) = (6^2 + 8^2) = (1^2 + 3^2 + 4^2 + 5^2 + 7^2)$$

Sample Input 2

100

3

Sample Output 2

1

Explanation 2

100 can be expressed as the sum of the cubes of **1, 2, 3, 4**.

(1 + 8 + 27 + 64 = 100). There is no other way to express **100** as the sum of cubes.

Answer:(penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1  /*
2  * Complete the 'powerSum' function below.
3  *
4  * The function is expected to return an INTEGER.
5  * The function accepts following parameters:
6  * 1. INTEGER x
7  * 2. INTEGER n
8  */
9  #include <stdio.h>
10 #include <math.h>
11
12 int powerSum(int x, int num, int n) {
13     int power = pow(num, n);
14
15     // Base cases
16     if (power == x)
17         return 1; // Found a valid combination
18     if (power > x)
19         return 0; // Exceeds the target, no valid combination possible
20
21     // Recursive case: include or exclude the current number
22     return powerSum(x - power, num+1, n) + powerSum(x, num + 1,n);
23 }
24
25 /*int powerSum(int x, int n) {
26     return powerSumHelper(x, n, 1);
27 }*/
```

Feedback

Test	Expected	Got

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	<pre>printf("%d", powerSum(10, 1, 2))</pre>	1	1	
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Passed all tests!